

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,
our Country."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT,

Corresponding Sec'y, of the Native Am.
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The third communication of our valued New Orleans correspondent was, by an unaccountable accident, mislaid. To atone for our negligence, and to appease our regret, we earnestly request another copy as soon as it may comport with the convenience of the author. His fourth communication was received too late for this day's paper. We thankfully acknowledge the accompanying list of 18 new subscribers.

We would be glad to know, if any of the New-Ark journalists can tell us, what became of the hack loads of aliens, with their forged certificates? Can any one tell us their names, or what country or countries they were from? This is all very valuable statistical information. Suppose these interlopers, with their forged certificates, shall be reclaimed at any time by their foreign masters, will they be protected by our laws? Suppose they should be found fighting in the ranks of the enemy against this country, will they be traitors? Suppose one of them shall be hereafter elected to Congress, will he be entitled to his seat? This supposition may seem too extravagant, but when we see with what facility these foreign mercenaries may be dyed in the wool, and that Native Americans are found base enough to be the dyers, we may very readily suppose that a sufficient number of foreigners, equally well dyed, may be found to unite with a sufficient number of Natives to give any office to such valuable friends.

"It is a fact which ought to be known, that the Van Buren press in New Jersey is, to a great extent, at present in the hands of foreign editors—interlopers—who know little or nothing about the politics or wishes of the people of the State, and care less; but have been sent among us, as fit tools to do the dirty work of the party in our elections. Are the natives—the descendants of Jerseymen, who fought the battles of the Revolution, to be insulted by the dictation of these foreign mercenaries, whose interests—if any they have other than the pay they receive for their services—are opposed to the prosperity and happiness of our citizens? Will they submit to such imposition? Let them answer at the ballot-box."

[N. B. Fredonian.

From time to time we have directed the public attention to the fact that the press in this country is essentially under the control of a foreign influence. This has been denied. We have asked to be pointed to a single paper among the thousands which are printed and circulated among us, which advocates the rights of the native American, or which boldly and emphatically points public attention to the successive waves of emigration that break upon our shores and spread over the land. There is but one beside our own. We have hoped that time in its revolution, as it develops passing events, would awaken some of our fellow laborers in the great cause of disseminating information—to the frightful evils, moral and political, resulting from this tide of emigration. We have hoped in vain. None are so blind as those who do not wish to see. But, unhappily for this country, so long as it shall remain distracted by the conflicts of the two great political parties now struggling for the ascendancy, in which every domestic tie seems to be at issue, and the partisans are becoming daily more and more inflamed in their zeal, we can scarcely hope to gain their attention to a truth of such vital importance to the future existence of both of them. Still we hail with pleasure every scintillation of light, struck out in these party contests which may help us to see the truth, and although we take no part in these party struggles, we have inserted above an extract from the New Brunswick Fredonian, that appeals directly to the heart of Americans.

Think, for a moment, of the mighty influence which the public journals exercise over public morals, and the political economy of a Nation—that they are in the hands of our youth—read at our firesides—upon the work-bench—in the office—and their contents, for good or evil, carefully thought over and considered in the moments of relaxation, which we can obtain from laborious duties. Think of the fact, that the human mind, as every thing in Nature, receives its bent and inclination from the food by which it is nourished. Think how all-important it is that that food should be wholesome and nutritious, and that it should continually be replenished from the store-houses of republicanism, or the body politic will soon become prone to covet power, and sacrifice liberty for the sake of aggrandizement. Of what essential and paramount interest it is then to us that the press should be under the influence of our native citizens; and as it gives tone and character to the community, that tone and character should always be on the side of the many against the few. But

is it so? above all, does the public press of this country habitually teach those great political doctrines in their purity, which are the only safeguards of political liberty? We do not believe that the people are the base, corrupt, sordid, offensive mass of human beings that the press holds them out to be. We do not believe that, as a body, they have imbibed the mysterious poison of the great agrarian teachers who are daily laboring to debase them. But if these things continue—if the press, the great moral lever by which great revolutions are to be effected in this day, is permitted to remain under the control of foreign mercenaries, we know not how long the integrity of the American people can withstand its influence. Continued iterations of the same thing will produce its effect. That effect is ten fold greater when in its aid are enlisted the bad passions of our nature, against the influence of which religion and philosophy have for so many thousands of years almost in vain been opposed. Look to this, fellow countrymen, and see how far the statement is true, and if true, to its speedy correction.

We publish in this number the meeting of the Native American Association at Brooklyn, which we copy from the National Banner. We must express our regret that our friends in Brooklyn should designate their Association by the party appellation of "Democrats"—not because we are opposed to the principles which originated that political party, but because we think all party distinctions ought to be merged in that of the one great party of *Native Americans*, that we offend not the feelings or prejudices of any, but conciliate all: a course which we think dictated alike by prudence and policy, while every one is left to cherish his own peculiar opinions on matters of minor importance. We are all aiming at the same things and endeavoring to attain the same great objects by purifying our Government and our country from foreign control and influence. We therefore would earnestly and respectfully suggest to our friends of Brooklyn and every other place, to drop that distinction and let us take the broad position which we can all occupy in common without conflict; and on which we can stand cemented by one common bond of union, ever bearing in mind the maxim of the Father of our country, "united we stand, divided we fall."

We are, however, gratified that the "Democrats" have come to the aid of the Natives, as it at once nails to the counter that base counterfeit charge of false patriots, that we were a "Whig" party; while it must be obvious to all, not wilfully blind, that both *Whigs* and *Democrats* enlist under our banner. *Whigs* may unite with us in one place, and *Democrats* in another, and from whatever party they come, if they fall into our ranks on principle, we hail them as brothers.

One magistrate in England committed in 1837 no less than 93,000 persons.—N. Y. Star.

The Tories and Hessians coming!—The Kennebec (Maine) Journal of the 10th, gives the New Yorkers this timely warning. Look to it!

New Yorkers look out.—We understand that a large number of Irish and other laborers who had been imported into this State to carry our election, have since the election, gone to New York, to assist in the election in that State. The forces which were sent into this State from New Hampshire and the British provinces, will mostly be sent to New York before November. Those of Illinois have already gone to Michigan.—ib.

The first item from the New York Evening Star above, is only one instance out of the aggregate number of statistical facts showing the quality of that population which we derive from abroad, and which infests our otherwise happy country; bearing about the same proportion to the multitude of such cases, that a drop does to the ocean. If one magistrate committed in one year 93,000 persons, what amount would our readers suppose were committed by the magistrates of England, Ireland, and Scotland, collectively? As we cannot imagine prison room and sustenance are esteemed trifling matters, we therefore must consider the crimes or defalcations for which this army of prisoners were committed as important in an equal degree. If, as far as these commitments followed crimes, we suppose a due proportion of the guilty escaped detection, what addition should be made to this number? So much for the united kingdom. How much better is the provincial population?—what are the tidings from Canada? Why, that bodies of men were sent from there to traverse the contiguous States in view of the periods of consecutive elections, to disturb the peace, insult the dignity, mar the morals, attack the institutions, and mock the sacred rights of the people of the United States! Are these expressions rash or raving? No. They flow from the deepest conviction, and from cool, deliberate reflection. "He who lies down with dogs, will rise up with fleas." By this rule, the man who would use or abuse these degraded foreigners, is degraded himself.

In the Philadelphia Ledger we observe an address occupying a column and a half of matter by Mr. Buckingham, M. P., to his fellow-countrymen, headed "advice to British emigrants." From the singularity of this heading we were induced to read it. It is addressed "to the English, Scotch, and Irish, leaving their homes for America," accompanied with the hope on the part of the Editor "that it may be extensively read by the emigrants and their friends on both sides of the Atlantic." It is certainly a good epistle on temperance; and so far as the lessons of sobriety are inculcated, we sincerely hope his advice may be followed by all men in all countries.

But, incorporated in this letter, there is evidently exhibited a lure to emigration, if not a covert effort to encourage it, which calls for, not merely reprehension, but the strongest condemnation. In the name of earth and heaven, are we doomed to

be overrun, trampled down, despoiled and devoured by foreigners? Is it not enough that every other means is called into requisition to break in upon the structure of our institutions, the doors of which we have so imprudently thrown open to these intruders, and still more culpably suffered to remain unclosed and unguarded? But, in addition to all this, when the evil has assumed so threatening an aspect as to excite in every one who has taken the trouble to examine into its nature and extent, the deepest alarm, we are to be beset by British members of Parliament sojourning in, and travelling through, the country, from one end to the other, preaching and lecturing in encouragement of emigration. Will emigration never cease till foreigners are packed and piled up on us, and our atmosphere polluted by outcast foreigners? Why did not this political Missionary, Buckingham, restrict his Parliamentary eloquence to Egyptian topography, dueling, and temperance? Was teaching Americans geography and morality the principal object of his tour? No. This was a pretext under which his real design was concealed. His grand object seems to us clearly unfolded by this letter, and the course he has taken. He offers his "friendly counsels" to his countrymen, and says:

You are about to leave the land of your fathers, because, within its limited extent, you cannot find that adequate reward for your labors which is requisite for the comfortable support of your families or yourselves. Whatever may be the cause of this inadequacy of payment and unrequited toil, whether, as some suppose, political and ecclesiastical misgovernment, or, as others imagine, the supply of labor beyond its healthy demand, to you the effect is the same; and the remedy is altogether beyond your reach. Your only alternative, therefore, is to remain in your native country, and pine away from want, or to repair to some other land where your labors are more likely to be compensated, and where yourselves and your families may be able to procure, by honest labor, those comforts of life which, in your native country, are above your means.

The extent of the benefits which you may attain by such a change, will depend, of course, on a great variety of circumstances, such as your knowledge or skill, your industry, perseverance, integrity, and prudent improvement of every opportunity of advancement that may present itself. But there is one vice, in which, if you indulge, not all the good qualities enumerated can save you from destruction, and there is one virtue, which, if you constantly and rigidly practise, you are almost sure to enjoy health, reputation, and comfort, and may, by time and perseverance, attain even wealth and opulence, sufficient to enable you to return to your native country, as independent in fortune as you are now unhappily destitute of competency.

The vice which will ruin all your hopes, if you indulge in it, is Intemperance Drinking. The virtue that will secure the accomplishment of all your desires, is Sobriety; and if you practise this, rigidly and consistently, all else will be safe, and your prosperity certain.

It will fill a volume, and a very melancholy one it would be, if I were to detail to you all the instances which have fallen within my own individual observation, of young men and middle aged, leaving their homes full of hope and expectation, but, by giving way to habits of drinking, becoming in a few weeks the victims of wretchedness and disease, and in a few months the tenants of a premature and unexpected grave. And among no class of persons is this more common than with emigrants. This is the rock on which you are all most likely to split, and if you once strike upon it, your sinking and destruction is certain.

If, on the contrary, you never touch or taste any of these stimulating drinks at all, you may, in this country, America, be certain of obtaining immediate, abundant, and well paid employment, whatever your trade or labor may be. You may be certain of saving money every week, either to remit home to those you love, and have left behind, or to lay it up here in Savings' Banks, and other stocks, by which you will have principal and interest constantly accumulating; and if you wish to settle in the country, you may buy a small farm, increase it to a large one, and become the proprietor of corn-fields, houses, cattle, and barns, and have workmen under you, to rise up to be masters like yourselves. Or, if you desire to return home again, you may, in a few years of honest and sober living, lay by sufficient to enable you to revisit your native land, with a comfortable independence.

Whom does he address? Is it the independent and respectable? No. It is the desitute and the drunken. Two classes the most useless and loathesome. This is a most artful but mean method of carrying on their system of exonerating their Government of its vagabond population, and throwing the burthen upon us; and for the more effectual accomplishment of this, to them, most desirable object, ex-members of Parliament are sent out among us, whose tact will be more successful, and whose encouraging reports will be more relied on, and whose expences are defrayed by lectures on the Rhine and Egyptian localities!

Our fathers had wisdom and bravery enough to obtain our independence, but it seems as if we, their degenerate sons, will be recreant enough to give it away to the descendants of those from whom it was acquired by years of bloody struggle. It might be supposed we had been *Trollop'd* and *Fiddler'd* to our heart's content, but we are now likely to enjoy a second edition under the more specious and alluring title of an ex-member of Parliament. With all, however, that is done against us by these itinerant propaganda of new politics, we cannot be even abused into our senses.

AN AMERICAN CHIVALIER.—Mr. W. B. Hodgson, an American, and lately arrived from Peru, the bearer of the Treaty of that country with the United States, has received the title or decoration of *Chevalier* of the Legion of Honor, from Louis Philippe, King of the French, for certain learned researches he has made in the Oriental languages.—Ex. paper.

By the amendments to the Federal Constitution, no citizen of the United States can accept any pension, present, or title from any foreign prince, or government, or nation. Then if any title or emolument be connected with this order of the Legion of Honor, the recipient must either deposit it in the Department of State, or cease to become an American citizen. Still, as a testimonial of respect for literary merit, the conferring of this order in the present case is honorable to both the giver and the receiver.—Phil. Ledger.

Is not this an order of knighthood—and is not this title evidently in contravention of the provision of the Constitution adduced by the Ledger? If then the Constitution be violated by the act, how can it be honorable on the part of Mr. Hodgson to have received it for literary merit or for any other consideration? This is very unsatisfactory logic to us. It is understood in those countries, when such titles are bestowed, that *Chevalier* is an order of knighthood conferring a military rank next to that of Baron; and it seems to us strangely inconsistent to bestow it on literary merit. Is it more creditable to be styled

a *chevalier*, than a *man of science*? and if military distinction were desired and deserved, could not our distinguished countryman have found a grade intermediate between a corporal and a major general ample for republican ambition? There appears to be something in this that savors strongly of a desire for the fancied dignity of a foreign title incompatible with our republican principles and institutions, which deserves animadversion unqualified. Thus much for the recipient of this nominal honor. This translator of the New Testament into what is called the Bengales language, reminds us of the celebrated Psalmist of other times, who duped the Bishop of London and other credulous alumni, by a pretended translation of the Evangelists into the language of the people of the Island of Formosa, which the ingenious author, when in after years his morals became better, was constrained to acknowledge as a pious fraud, and as far as lay in his power to withdraw from circulation. We do not apply this to our countryman, but we think that he who would be pleased with this empty bauble of a King, would use any means to procure it.

If his object were the promotion of literature, and the elevation of the American name, why did he not address his labors and his productions to his own countrymen, or some of their societies or colleges, instead of seeking the "low ambition and the pride of kings?"

The September number of the Bentley's Miscellany, the Editor seems to have drawn pretty fully on his American resources. He gives his readers, under the head of a Chapter on Gourmanderie—a chapter complete from the Passages of Foreign Travel of our countryman Isaac Appleton Jewett—without, of course, giving any intimation of the source from whence it is drawn, and with the precaution of leaving out two or three American allusions and reflections which are to be found in the chapter in Mr. Jewett's book. Then he has an article under the head of Uncle Sam's peculiarities, which is so very coarse and vulgar, that it must have been obtained from the cheapest of the Trollop or Fiddler travellers. The number closes with a story called a Night on the Enchanted Mountains, the scene of which is laid in Tennessee. The motto is credited to a Yankee Rhymist, and the whole article bears the marks of having been quietly transferred from its place in some newspaper or Annual, on this side of the water, to its corner in the Bentley.—Boston Daily Adv.

No man would be so stupid as to counterfeit on a bad Bank. The Editors were conscious that it would attach no discredit to them or they would not only not have drawn so copiously from such a source, but they would certainly not have been guilty of plagiarism. What should be thought of authors who, while stealing our literary property, our sentiments, opinions, and expressions, are guilty of the gross inconsistency of speaking of us, as a Nation, in an abusive and contemptuous manner; to say nothing about the estimate that should be put upon a work whose Editors would degrade its pages with trash so low, so mean, so vulgar, as that assigned in the courtly language of the Bentley Magazine to "Uncle Sam?" We know the bird by its feathers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must respectfully decline publishing the communication of "A Whig," intended for our paper. We are collectively neither *Whigs* nor *Democrats*, but "a good sprinkling" of both; and as to taking any course, incompatible with the principles and objects on which we set out, it is out of the question—we utterly repudiate it. The Americans ought to regenerate themselves from the thralldom of party leaders and the prejudices of political sects, and rise up anew under the proper designation of Native Americans, in contradistinction to foreigners. These should, as we hope they soon will be, the only two parties in this country. The views of "A Whig," in allusion to the general welfare of the nation, and in so far as they have a direct bearing upon our cause, are excellent; and we are only sorry that they are so strongly imbued with the party creed to which he belongs as to compel us to exclude his piece.

For precisely similar reasons, we regret to say, we must throw aside as utterly inadmissible "A Jeffersonian Democrat," it is nevertheless a good essay for the political arena, and ought to be sent to a party press.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that our correspondents above alluded to are insincere in their professions of *Native Americanism*; nor do we believe that they would use any artifice to entrap us, or lure us from the true path which we have all along endeavored to steer between, or aloof from, the two contending parties of the day. But if they do not perceive it, we assure them that the publication of their communications would seal our fate. They take opposite sides, and while they could not neutralize each other, it would show us to be inconsistent, or worse.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishes to dispose of Lot 8, in square 141, situated at the corner of G street north, and 19th street west, fronting fifty feet on the former, and one hundred and eighty-three feet on the latter. To those engaged in the Public Departments, who may desire to build, this Property, from its locality, is well worthy of attention. For further information, the undersigned may be called on at the Globe Office. Oct. 27.—31*

WHITE AND SCARLET FLANNELS.—20 pieces 4-4 White Flannels 30 do 3-4 do 100 do Domestic Flannels Just opened by BRADLEY & CATLETT. Oct. 27.—

MAY & JONES, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D. C. offer their professional services to the Public, in the Courts of the District of Columbia and the neighboring counties in Virginia and Maryland. They will attend to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the Departments, the General Land Office, &c. &c. Their office is on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, in the same building with Gen. Walter Jones, to whom they respectfully make reference. HENRY MAY, CHAS. L. JONES.

August 11—2am6m.

THOMAS C. WILSON.

KEEPS at his Stable, near the corner of Third street, Penn. Avenue, Hacks for hire by the hour, day, week, or for any longer period. His terms are in strict compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hacks driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will always be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Families wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always be accommodated by making early application. T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one-horse New Jersey built Buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call. Sept. 29.—tf.

WE HAVE TO-DAY OPENED—10 doz. Merino Shirts 12 do do Drawers 10 do do Lamb's wool Shirts 10 do do do Drawers Also, 8 doz. gentlemen's Buckskin Gloves, very superior Lamb's wool and Merino Half hose Satin and Bombast Stocks, plain and trimmed Spitalfields and Bandanna Silk Hosiery. To which we invite the attention of purchasers. Oct. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—The subscriber has completed his stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods by the following additions—50 pieces black, brown, blue, invisible green, and Adelaide cloth 30 do, well assorted plain cassimeres 20 do. Victoria and other fancy cassimeres 10 do. blue, brown, mixed, and striped cassinets 10 do. Kentucky jeans 100 do. 6-4 English and French merinoes 50 do. Circassians and bombazettes 10 do. 5-4 French bombasin A few pieces of the splendid damask do. 20 do. elegant figured silks 20 do. plain poulx de soies and gros de naps 10 do. superior black Italian lustrings 5 do. black apron silks 150 do. French and English Chintzes 50 do. white and colored flannels 100 do. bleached, brown, and colored Canton do. 50 do. Irish linens 15 do. 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish and Russia table diapers 50 do. birdseye, huckaback, and Russia towelling do. 150 do. heavy tickings 50 do. penitentiary plaids and linseys 30 do. cotton checks—all qualities 100 pairs rose, Mackinaw, and point blankets 6,000 yards cheap calicoes 200 dozen silk, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool, and Cashmere hosiery A small lot of splendid chenille shawls 12 dozen merino, Cashmere, Thibet, and blankie t shawls 10 do. fancy silk and gauze handkerchiefs Also, figured and plain bobbinets and Swiss muslins Plaid Swiss and cambric muslins, merino, silk veils, oil cloths, silk handkerchiefs, stocks, gum elastic braces, Woodstock and kid gloves, umbrellas, &c. Also, 20,000 yards bleached and brown cottons, at all prices, from 6 1-4 cents upwards. All of which, having been purchased upon the best terms, will be sold extremely low for cash by JAMES B. CLARKE, No. 2 from 8th street, Centre Market Square. Oct 6—6t

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his friends, and the Public generally, to his stock of new and fashionable Goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, consisting of the best wool-dyed and washed Cloths and Cassimeres; also, a variety of Cut Velvet, Satin, and other Vestings, all of which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms as they have been purchased in the Northern cities very low. He has also a variety of Stocks, Gloves, &c. The subscriber feels thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received, and flatters himself he shall have a continuance of the same. R. W. BATES, Two doors West of the Seven Buildings. Oct. 6—6t

HIGHLY VALUABLE LOTS for sale in the city of Washington, D. C.—Lots No. 15, 16 and 17, in square No. 533, contains 15,929 1-2 square feet—situate on 4 1-2 street, opposite the Masonic Hall, and north D street, opposite the eastern wing of the City Hall and Courtrooms, running thence, on the Louisiana Avenue, to the three story house occupied by Mr. John McCleod. In the rear of these lots there is a public alley 24 feet in width. The ground may be laid off for eight building lots, each with a front of 40 feet. Their location is well calculated for the erection of a tavern, or large boarding-house, fronting the Court House, and very near the Office of the Mayor, the City and County Registers, and the Patent Office. All equidistant from the Capitol and President's House. As to the neighborhood of these lots, there is none more healthy and respectable in the city. To suit a purchaser, or purchasers, the property will be sold in parcels, or in the whole. As respects the title to them (which can be clearly and satisfactorily explained,) and the price and terms of the sale liberal and accommodating—reference is respectfully made to Col. Wm. Brent, Clerk of Washington County, D. C., at his office for particulars. Oct. 6—4*

HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near 4-2 street.—BOTELER & DOWN have just opened their Fall Stock of House-furnishing Goods, consisting of almost every article used in genteel housekeeping. They have added to their stock this season a handsome assortment of plated goods, such as—

Salvers, Castors, Baskets, Urns, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; which have been selected with unusual care. Also, very superior English and Philadelphia Astral and Mantel Lamps, of superior workmanship; all warranted in good order. They have, also, a handsome assortment of Curtain Bands, Pins, Cornices, and Poles; which, together with their large stock of Looking Glasses, Cabinet Ware, Mattresses, Beds, and Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, renders their stock more extensive than in any other establishment of the kind in the District; to which they would respectfully invite the attention of persons furnishing. They have also just received from New York a handsome assortment of Curled Maple Parlor Chairs. N. B.—They still continue to manufacture Chairs of every description. P. S.—Looking-Glass Plates of various sizes. Oct 6—tf

AN EVENING-SCHOOL—English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Penmanship being taught, was opened on the 13th instant, by a Student of Columbia College, at Mr. Fild's City Academy, second story, two doors south of the City Postoffice. The patronage of apprentices and young men generally is respectfully solicited. Sept. 15.—tf.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD. TRANSPORTATION DEPOT. December 13, 1837.

IT is respectfully made known that merchandise or other commodities received at this Depot, for delivery in this city, or to be forwarded to Baltimore, or to points on the line of the road, will hereafter be subject to the following regulations, of which those interested will please take notice:

1st. The freight and charges on all goods consigned to individuals in this city or its vicinity must be paid before their removal from the Depot. 2d. Commodities offered for transportation must be distinctly marked, and be accompanied by a list, in duplicate, of the number and description of packages to be forwarded, the name of the consignee, and of the party forwarding the same, otherwise they cannot be received. The Company will not be responsible for damages arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be responsible for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless the claimant shall be made before the removal of the goods from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consignors or owners, on the day of their arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsible for or pay any claims for loss or damage which may be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after their arrival, they will remain so at the exclusive risk of the owners or consignors. The hours for receiving and delivering goods will, until further notice, be from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. By order, SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent. Oct. 13.